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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

OCTOBER, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 7

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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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NONFARM JOB COUNT RISES FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN OCTOBER

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina, at 1,523,000 in October, reached a record level for the second consecutive month. The job count was 2,100 higher than September's level, and 50,900 greater than one year earlier. The public sector accounted for all of the monthly gain, while the private sector dropped 5,600 jobs to 1,241,900.

PUBLIC SECTOR JOB ADVANCES-A RESPONSE TO EDUCATION AND HUGO

Employment in the public sector grew by 7,700 to 281,100. Schools continued to boost their payrolls due to the beginning of another academic year, and clean-up jobs were created because of Hurricane Hugo. Local school employment rose 3,500, while other local government increased 1,000. At the state level, educational jobs rose 3,100 whereas, other state government reported a slight upturn of 100. In the remaining government sector, federal employment was unchanged from September.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWN

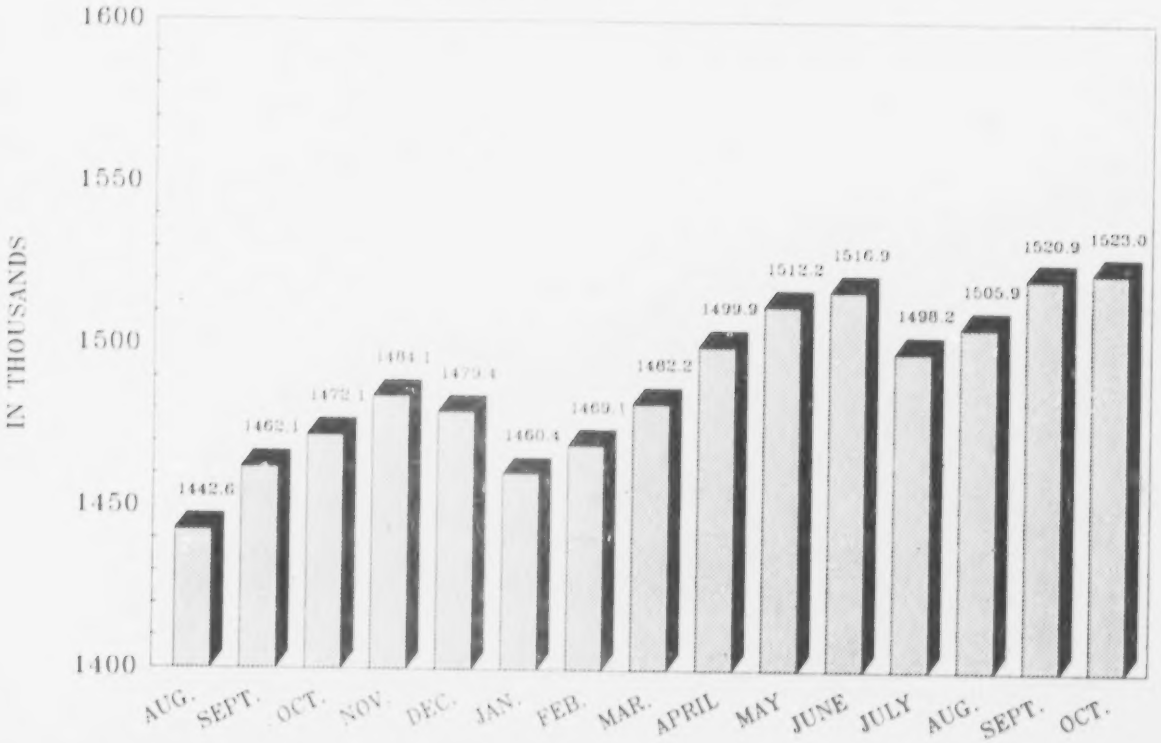
In the private sector, employment dropped 5,600 from September as tourism continued to slow during the month. The normal seasonal turndown in tourism was joined by other temporary closings in the aftermath of Hugo. Trade was responsible for the largest decline of 3,800. The retail sector accounted for 95% of the downturn in trade. Manufacturing jobs decreased for the second consecutive month as 1,600 persons were removed from payrolls around the state. Both durables and nondurables recorded losses during the month. Within the

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT
CONTINUES DOWN (Continued)

hard-good division, furniture and fixtures recorded the largest drop from the previous month. In the soft-good division, textile mill products accounted for the majority of the downturn. Another major industry division reporting negative movement was services, where increases in educational and business services were more than offset by cutbacks in hotels and other lodging places due both to the ending of the peak tourist season and the effects of the hurricane. On the positive side, transportation and public utilities, and construction recorded gains of 400 and 200, respectively.

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should continue to grow in November with the approach of the Christmas buying season.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
AUGUST, 1988–OCTOBER, 1989



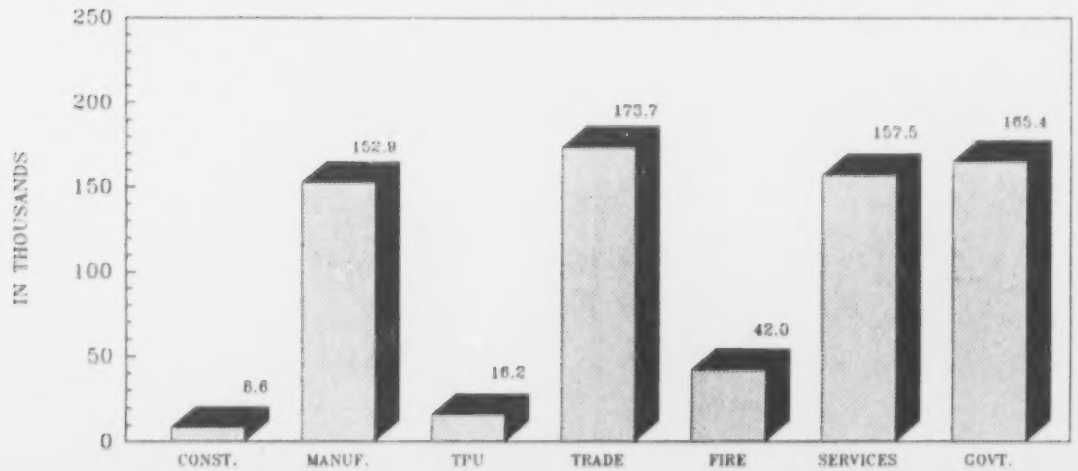
NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO SET RECORDS

Despite the negative impact of Hurricane Hugo, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment reached an all-time high of 716,700 in October. The number of females employed in nonfarm jobs was up 1,200 from the previous month and 24,300 above the year-ago level. Seasonal gains in school-related employment accounted for the entire monthly expansion, pushing the public sector to 165,400.

In the public sector, state and local schools added a total of 4,300 females to their payrolls during October. Other state and local government registered employment increases of 100 and 500, respectively. The number of women employed by the federal government held steady at 13,100 from a month earlier.

The private sector experienced a sharp decline during October, dropping 3,700 to 551,300. Seasonal losses in trade and services coupled with the adverse effects of Hurricane Hugo produced 81% of the overall monthly downturn. Within trade, the retail division was responsible for the entire 2,700 decrease. In services, hotels and other lodging places (-1,600) triggered the decline while growth in educational, and health services provided a partial offset. Manufacturing employment dropped 600 to 152,900 with losses in durable and nondurable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate employers reduced their job counts by 200 during the month. Transportation and public utilities, and construction were the only major industries with improved employment, rising 200 and 100, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY OCTOBER, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 5.0% in October. Losses in tourist-related jobs were offset by normal seasonal employment growth in the educational sectors of state and local government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in October.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,742,200	1,740,500	1,696,100	1,750,000	1,746,900	1,704,000
Total Employment	1,654,900	1,653,200	1,624,100	1,658,500	1,655,500	1,627,700
Total Unemployment	87,300	87,300	72,000	91,500	91,400	76,300
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.2	4.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,140	238,900	230,560	245,440	245,410	236,380
Total Employment	225,570	228,760	222,010	237,690	236,080	229,040
Total Unemployment	13,570	10,140	8,550	7,760	9,330	7,340
Unemployment Rate	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,390	354,990	343,790
Total Employment	343,890	340,730	332,810
Total Unemployment	12,500	14,270	10,980
Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.0	3.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	124,416	123,828	122,432	124,105	124,040	122,091
Total Employment	118,194	117,498	116,250	117,545	117,456	115,573
Total Unemployment	6,222	6,330	6,182	6,561	6,584	6,518
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Thanks to catastrophic weather, the Charleston area recorded the greatest over-the-month decline in its employment history. Employment in this area fell 3,700 to 195,000 in October. This figure still represented a 1,500 increase compared to the year-ago level of 193,500. The devastating effect of Hurricane Hugo was responsible for a reduction in five out of seven major industries. The aftermath of the hurricane wreaked havoc on the trade industry, causing it to lose 2,000 workers. This drop was recorded solely in retail trade as damaged merchandise and a lack of electricity prevented many establishments from opening for several weeks. Also registering substantial losses were finance, insurance, and real estate; and services, falling 1,000 each. Finance, insurance, and real estate plunged due to declines in the real estate sector. Services suffered, with heavy losses in such areas as tourism, business services, and personal services. Construction fell slightly as hazardous weather conditions hindered the completion of building contracts. Only two industries experienced gains in employment in the Charleston area in October. Transportation and public utilities gained 300, with utility companies adding temporary help to restore power. Government was the other industry to increase, adding 800 workers to its payrolls. Local government experienced the most growth, a normal occurrence with the return of nonfaculty personnel to schools. State and federal government also reported upturns over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia area saw nonfarm employment gains of 1,700, raising the job count to 238,400. This figure was 7,000 greater than the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. The largest employment advance occurred in the public sector because of educational additions in both faculty and nonfaculty staff. The upturn in state and local government accounted for 90% of the rise in total government. The federal sector experienced a 100 gain in employment in October. Private sector employment recorded a 700 upturn over the

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties) (Continued)

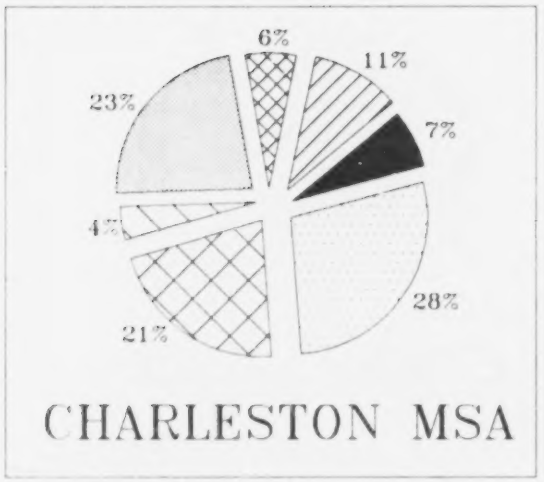
month. Leading the industries, in the private sector, was the job count in services. The service workforce increased 800 stemming from a significant advance in education. Trade employment reached 51,300, a 200 rise over the month. All of this increase was posted in the retail division, while the wholesale job count was unchanged from 12,500. Responding to growth in trucking, the employment level in transportation and public utilities rose 100 to 10,600. Negative employment trends were found in manufacturing (-300); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100).

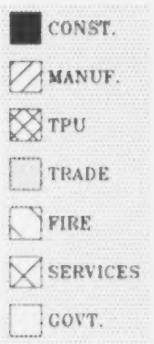
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

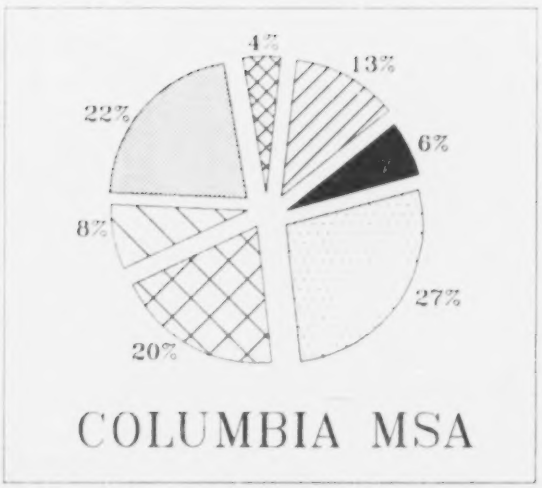
Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg set an all-time high for the second straight month in October. More than 2,000 workers were added to the payrolls bringing the total nonfarm job count to 334,300. The private sector accounted for most of the increase as small gains of 200 to 300 were posted in all major industry groups except finance, insurance, and real estate, which remained unchanged. Manufacturing showed little change over the month, as small gains in textiles and apparel were partially offset by a loss of jobs in chemicals and allied products. The public sector job count advanced 900 in October, reflecting continued hiring in state and local schools. October's record employment level represented a 2.5% increase over the year-ago level, an addition of 8,200 jobs.

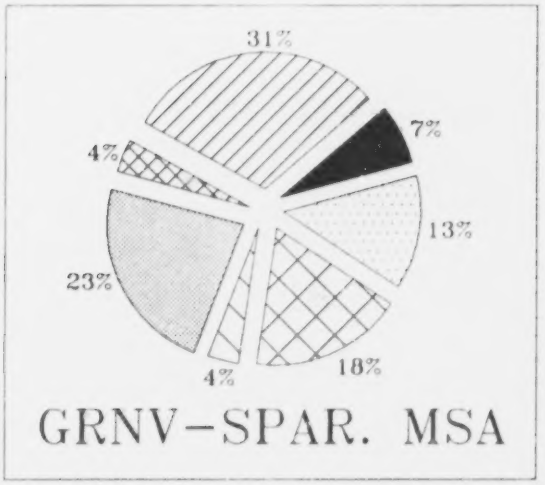
SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
OCTOBER, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)









UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. unemployment rate in October remained at 5.3% . . . while the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls increased by 235,000. Government and the services industry accounted for most of the monthly increase, pushing total nonfarm employment to 109.3 million. In the service-producing sector, local government recorded the sharpest over-the-month gain of 95,000, because of seasonal growth in local education. Employment in the services industry rose 85,000, attributed to the continued aggressive expansion in health services. Transportation experienced an increase of 25,000 positions during the month, while the trade job count held steady from September. Within the goods producing sector, factory employment registered little change, holding at 19.5 million. Employment in durable goods continued to decline, led by a loss of 15,000 jobs in the auto industry. Nondurables reported small gains in several industries with jobs in the oil and gas extraction component of mining continuing upward.

Retail sales declined 1% in October . . . the sharpest drop since January, 1987. Weak auto sales, which dropped 5.1% during the month, drove retail sales down to a seasonally adjusted $141.49 billion. Excluding the auto market, retailers posted a 0.2% increase in sales for October. Production at the nation's factories also experienced a sharp decrease, tumbling 0.7%, attributed partly to the earthquake in California and striking workers at the Boeing Company. Industrial production capacity was down to 82.8% from 83.6% in September, the lowest level in over 18 months.

Consumer prices rose 0.5% in October . . . fueled by large increases in the prices of gasoline 0.9%, new cars 0.6%, and apparel 1.0%. Excluding food and energy prices, which swings sharply from month to month, the index was also up 0.5%. Increases in food costs were blamed on the second sharp monthly rise in dairy prices. Medical-care costs continued its climb, moving 0.7% higher in October. Consumer prices in October registered 4.5% higher than a year earlier.

Producer prices climbed 0.4% during the month . . . to a seasonally adjusted 114.6% of the 1982 average. The steepest jump in food costs in nearly two years accounted for the increase. Energy prices only rose 0.2% in October after a 6.5% spurt during September. Outside the volatile food and energy categories, prices only grew 0.1%. The price for intermediate and crude goods - raw materials was unchanged from last month's level. Over the past 12 months, the prices wholesalers and merchants pay producers for products have risen 4.9%.

Average weekly hours for production workers edged up 0.1 hour in October . . . to a seasonally adjusted 34.8 hours. However, the workweek in manufacturing dropped 0.3 hour to 40.8 because of a strike in the aircraft industry. Factory overtime was unchanged at 3.8 hours.

Average hourly earnings for production workers were up 0.7% during the month . . . with average weekly earnings registering a 1% gain. Average hourly earnings and average weekly paychecks were at $9.83 and $343.07 in October, respectively.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas for the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990.

ALLENDALE COUNTY
BARNWELL COUNTY
CLARENDON COUNTY
GEORGETOWN COUNTY
MARLBORO COUNTY
NORTH CHARLESTON CITY
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
BAMBERG COUNTY
CHESTER COUNTY
DARLINGTON COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
McCORMICK COUNTY
ORANGEBURG COUNTY
BALANCE OF HORRY COUNTY (HORRY COUNTY LESS MYRTLE BEACH CITY)

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify, areas needed to average at least 7.1% unemployment during the January, 1987-to-December, 1988 period. In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closures, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature cause sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B, Executive Orders 12073 and 10582, and Public Law 99-272. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which have been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

HOURLY EARNINGS DECLINE IN OCTOBER

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped $0.01 to $8.71 in October. Nondurable goods decreased $0.02, while durable goods rose $0.01. The industry group suffering the greatest loss within nondurables was food and kindred products (-$0.07). Lower hourly wages were also experienced in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. However, higher hourly wages were displayed in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. Durable goods experienced upturns in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment. However, reductions were seen in furniture and fixtures, instruments and related products, and lumber and wood products. Stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical remained unchanged over the month. Overall, the lack of new orders and less incentives paid for piece work caused average hourly earnings to slip.

Nationally, manufacturing hourly earnings declined $0.01 to $10.54. Durable goods saw a decrease of $0.02, while nondurables held steady from one month earlier.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
October, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.71	$ 8.72	$ 8.35	$ 9.57	$ 9.57	$ 9.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$357.11	$357.52	$345.69	$391.41	$391.41	$381.29
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$284.32	$286.02	$287.60	$311.63	$313.13	$317.21

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.03	$ 9.01	$ 8.45	$ 8.74	$ 8.74	$ 8.30
Average Weekly Earnings	$372.94	$372.11	$348.98	$359.21	$359.21	$342.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.93	$297.69	$290.33	$286.00	$287.37	$285.18

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.54	$ 10.55	$ 10.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$432.14	$434.66	$423.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$344.06	$347.73	$352.19

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

Manufacturing production employees saw no growth or declines in overtime hours during October. However, on the average, time cards reflected a slight rise in premium hours for durables while nondurables decreased. When compared to a year earlier, overtime hours dropped 0.3 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	4.3
Durable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.0	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained stable at 41.0 hours in October. Purchases of manufacturing products, especially durables, remained sluggish in October as they had for most of this year. Within the durable-good sector, the workweek remained steady at 42.2 hours. However, losses in some industrial sectors of durables offset gains in others. The industries increasing their production workweek included stone, clay, and glass products; electrical and electronic equipment; and lumber and wood products. Declines occurred in machinery, except electrical; furniture and fixtures; and instruments and related products. Within nondurables, most industrial sectors either had slight increases or decreases. However, one industry, chemical and allied products, had a steep 0.7 hour drop over the month. This sharp decline brought the overall production workweek in the nondurable-good sector down 0.1 hour in October. Industries showing increases in October in nondurables were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing. Areas showing decreases, along with chemicals and allied products, included textile mill products, and paper and allied products.

The national manufacturing production workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 41.0 in October. This slowdown was in response to a sluggish demand for manufactured products across the entire United States. Following that same trend was overtime which was cut by 0.2 hour to 3.9 hours in October.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN OCTOBER

Affected by hazardous weather, South Carolina's productivity index dropped 0.4 point to 105.6 in October. This decline was affected by a decrease of 1,100 production workers, while average weekly hours remained unchanged from the previous month. Durable goods recorded the sharpest downturn by dropping 1.1 points. Nondurable goods registered a 0.3 decline. Within nondurables, textiles had the largest decrease of 1.0 point, while apparel was down 0.5 point. Compared to the year-ago level of 106.4, October's productivity index was down 0.8 point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.6	106.0	106.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	115.2	116.3	117.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.2	101.5	101.8
Textile Productivity Index	92.4	93.4	96.5
Apparel Productivity Index	99.8	100.3	98.0

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to October, 1989 from-	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All items	125.6	125.0	120.2	+0.5	+4.5

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Office Manager	99	Admin. Assistant	99	13	Full / 20,000	Yes / Beaufort
Bus Driver	09	None	N/A	13	Full / 6,968	No / Chester
Principal	99	None	N/A	18	Full / 25,000	No / Conway
Biologist	00	None	N/A	16	Full / 18,000	Yes / Florence
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 29,000	Yes / Gaffney
Company President	99	Plant Manager	99	16	Full / 35,000	Yes / Georgetown
Salesperson	18	Secretary	10	15	Full / 14,000	No / Greenwood
Treasurer	15	None	N/A	16	Full / 27,000	Yes / Hartsville
Safety Manager	24	None	N/A	14	Full / 16,000	No / Lancaster
Teacher, Secondary	09	None	N/A	16	Full / 15,000	Yes / Marion
Maintenance Supervisor	18	Electrical Superv.	99	14	Full / 30,000	Yes / Newberry
Programmer Analyst	43	None	N/A	12	Full / 35,000	No / Rock Hill
Q C Technician	24	None	N/A	12	Full / 16,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 92,541 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1523.0	1520.9	1472.1	+ 2.1	+50.9
Total Private.....	1241.9	1247.5	1204.4	- 5.6	+37.5
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction.....	97.1	96.9	94.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	14.9	15.0	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction.....	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors.....	46.4	46.3	45.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Electrical Work.....	9.8	9.9	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6).....	379.7	381.3	384.6	- 1.6	- 4.9
Durable Goods.....	126.3	127.5	129.3	- 1.2	- 3.0
Nondurable Goods.....	253.4	253.8	255.3	- 0.4	- 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	66.9	66.5	63.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.8	20.9	19.7	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Water Transportation.....	4.7	4.5	3.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication.....	13.2	13.1	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric Services.....	9.7	9.7	9.8	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	348.3	352.1	332.8	- 3.8	+15.5
Wholesale Trade.....	60.9	61.1	60.2	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	33.4	33.4	32.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	13.5	13.4	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.5	27.7	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods.....	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Retail Trade	287.4	291.0	272.6	- 3.6	+14.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.5	12.2	11.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	37.8	37.1	35.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Department Stores	21.9	21.4	20.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Food Stores	51.1	51.0	48.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Grocery Stores	48.1	47.8	45.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.6	68.2	65.4	- 0.6	+ 2.2
Banking	14.8	15.0	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.6	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.9	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.7	14.9	13.6	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Life Insurance	7.1	7.2	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	280.4	280.6	262.0	- 0.2	+18.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.7	26.3	23.7	- 2.6	0.0
Health Services	55.6	55.2	52.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.7	18.6	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	22.9	21.6	22.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.5	12.4	13.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	281.1	273.4	267.7	+ 7.7	+13.4
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.8	38.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government	98.0	94.8	89.4	+ 3.2	+ 8.6
State Education	43.3	40.2	37.2	+ 3.1	+ 6.1
Other State Government	54.7	54.6	52.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	143.3	138.8	139.5	+ 4.5	+ 3.8
Local Education	80.6	77.1	80.3	+ 3.5	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	62.7	61.7	59.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Manufacturing	379.7	381.3	384.6	- 1.6	- 4.9
Durable Goods	126.3	127.5	129.3	- 1.2	- 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.3	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	4.3	4.8	- 0.7	- 1.2
Household Furniture	2.5	3.2	3.6	- 0.7	- 1.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	3.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	16.0	15.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.6	32.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.4	1.3	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.1	22.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	8.0	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.1	9.9	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.1	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.8	1.9	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.5	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.4	253.8	255.3	- 0.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.7	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Meat Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	103.6	104.2	106.0	- 0.6	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	26.9	28.0	0.0	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.3	30.2	0.0	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.7	9.0	8.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.6	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.0	7.1	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.3	46.5	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.9	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.9	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.4	4.5	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	10.0	9.7	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.6	16.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.8	35.1	35.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.6	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	24.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1513.9	1515.1	1463.5	- 1.2	+50.4
Total Private.....	1237.7	1240.9	1200.5	- 3.2	+37.2
Construction.....	96.0	96.4	93.2	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Manufacturing.....	379.0	380.1	383.9	- 1.1	- 4.9
Durable Goods.....	126.3	127.3	129.3	- 1.0	- 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.2	15.3	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.5	11.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.2	8.3	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	15.8	16.1	15.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	32.7	32.6	32.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.8	21.9	22.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods.....	252.7	252.8	254.6	- 0.1	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products.....	103.6	104.0	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	26.8	26.8	27.9	0.0	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	29.3	29.2	30.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills.....	8.8	9.0	9.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.3	9.5	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	45.2	45.0	46.2	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.8	10.7	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	12.9	13.0	14.4	- 0.1	- 1.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.8	9.5	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.7	16.7	16.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing.....	10.9	11.0	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	34.8	35.1	35.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.4	14.6	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	66.5	66.5	63.2	0.0	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.5	20.7	19.4	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication.....	13.2	13.1	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	16.1	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	347.5	349.1	332.1	- 1.6	+15.4
Wholesale Trade.....	60.4	60.7	59.8	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Retail Trade.....	287.1	288.4	272.3	- 1.3	+14.8
General Merchandise Stores.....	37.8	37.8	35.1	0.0	+ 2.7
Food Stores.....	50.7	50.0	48.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	67.6	67.9	65.4	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Insurance Carriers.....	14.7	14.8	13.6	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Services.....	279.2	279.0	260.9	+ 0.2	+18.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	24.0	25.4	24.0	- 1.4	0.0
Educational Services.....	21.9	21.4	21.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Total Government.....	276.2	274.2	263.0	+ 2.0	+13.2
Total Federal Government.....	39.9	39.9	38.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government.....	97.2	95.3	88.7	+ 1.9	+ 8.5
Total Local Government.....	139.1	139.0	135.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	334.3	332.2	326.1	238.4	236.7	231.4
Construction.....	23.9	23.6	22.6	15.6	15.6	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	2.3	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.5	11.4	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	102.3	102.1	102.7	30.0	30.3	29.5
Durable Goods.....	31.5	31.5	31.9	14.4	14.5	14.3
Lumber and Furniture.....	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products.....	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	12.4	12.4	12.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....	70.8	70.6	70.8	15.6	15.8	15.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products.....	32.6	32.5	32.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	9.6	9.6	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	9.9	9.9	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.8	9.6	9.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear... and Undergarments.....	4.9	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.6	8.7	8.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.5	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.0	12.8	12.5	10.6	10.5	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.4	5.4	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	77.8	77.5	75.2	51.3	51.1	50.3
Wholesale Trade.....	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.5	12.5	12.4
Retail Trade.....	61.2	60.9	58.9	38.8	38.6	37.9
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.4	7.1	7.3	5.4	5.3	5.2
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.3	18.4	17.8
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.1
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	1.9
Services.....	60.0	59.8	58.0	47.1	46.3	45.8
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.9	12.8	12.4
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.4
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	3.0
Total Government.....	44.9	44.0	42.8	65.1	64.1	62.5
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total State Government.....	13.0	12.8	12.3	37.8	37.3	34.5
Total Local Government.....	29.9	29.2	28.5	19.4	19.0	20.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	195.0	198.7	193.5	45.8	45.7	45.9
Construction.....	13.4	13.8	13.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing.....	20.9	21.2	21.5	12.8	12.7	13.2
Durable Goods.....	12.1	12.1	12.4	2.7	2.6	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.3	3.2	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	8.8	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.4
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.8	11.5	11.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	44.2	46.2	45.5	9.7	9.7	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	36.2	38.2	37.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	7.7	8.7	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	42.3	43.3	41.5	9.2	9.2	9.1
Total Government.....	54.7	53.9	51.5	7.0	7.0	6.8
Total Federal Government.....	19.8	19.7	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	14.8	14.6	14.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	20.1	19.6	17.4	-	-	-

Note. See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.7	52.6	52.5	51.3	51.2	50.8
Construction.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing.....	20.3	20.3	19.9	13.5	13.4	13.5
Durable Goods.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods.....	15.1	15.1	14.8	9.2	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products.....	9.0	9.0	8.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.9	8.9	8.7
Total Government.....	7.8	7.7	7.7	9.4	9.4	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From Sept. 1989	Net Change From Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	716.7	715.5	692.4	+ 1.2	+24.3
Total Private.....	551.3	555.0	534.0	- 3.7	+17.3
Construction.....	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing.....	152.9	153.5	155.8	- 0.6	- 2.9
Durable Goods.....	38.6	39.0	39.6	- 0.4	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.1	11.2	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.5	2.6	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	114.3	114.5	116.2	- 0.2	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products.....	44.3	44.6	45.4	- 0.3	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.3	11.3	11.7	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.6	12.6	13.0	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills.....	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	38.5	38.4	39.6	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.2	11.2	12.4	0.0	- 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	16.2	16.0	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From Sept. 1989	Net Change From Oct. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	173.7	176.4	164.8	- 2.7	+ 8.9
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.4	16.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	157.3	160.0	148.6	- 2.7	+ 8.7
General Merchandise Stores	28.7	28.3	26.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Food Stores	22.1	22.1	21.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	42.2	40.7	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	11.5	11.6	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	7.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Services	157.5	157.8	148.6	- 0.3	+ 8.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	16.7	15.0	- 1.6	+ 0.1
Health Services	45.8	45.3	43.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Hospitals	15.6	15.4	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	14.1	13.3	13.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
Total Government	165.4	160.5	158.4	+ 4.9	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	56.2	54.6	51.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
State Education	21.2	19.7	18.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.0
Other State Government	35.0	34.9	33.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	96.1	92.8	94.1	+ 3.3	+ 2.0
Local Education	62.9	60.1	62.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	33.2	32.7	31.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
MANUFACTURING	294.9	296.0	299.3	357.11	357.52	345.69	41.0	41.0	41.4	8.71	8.72	8.35
DURABLE GOODS	96.8	97.7	99.3	376.42	376.00	362.10	42.2	42.2	42.5	8.92	8.91	8.52
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.4	12.8	324.10	325.85	308.59	42.2	42.1	41.2	7.68	7.74	7.49
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	3.6	4.0	278.21	284.66	280.48	41.4	41.8	41.8	6.72	6.81	6.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.9	8.8	404.38	409.36	422.92	40.6	41.1	44.1	9.96	9.96	9.59
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	393.55	386.81	346.92	43.2	42.6	41.3	9.11	9.08	8.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.6	23.7	23.2	398.98	404.63	395.60	42.4	43.0	44.4	9.41	9.41	8.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.7	4.7	422.10	416.16	399.12	45.0	44.7	45.2	9.38	9.31	8.83
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.6	16.8	17.3	360.80	356.12	335.62	42.1	41.7	41.9	8.57	8.54	8.01
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.4	3.9	377.42	382.27	339.62	45.2	45.4	42.4	8.35	8.42	8.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.1	198.3	200.0	346.58	348.25	337.83	40.3	40.4	40.9	8.60	8.62	8.26
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	10.8	10.7	328.97	329.47	293.88	41.8	41.6	39.5	7.87	7.92	7.44
Textile Mill Products	89.9	90.4	92.1	330.07	332.11	321.03	40.4	40.6	41.0	8.17	8.18	7.83
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.2	25.2	334.12	341.55	324.72	40.5	41.2	41.0	8.25	8.29	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.6	26.6	27.5	340.40	340.00	332.91	40.0	40.0	40.5	8.51	8.50	8.22
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.8	7.8	297.00	288.70	284.09	39.6	38.7	39.9	7.50	7.46	7.12
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.4	11.4	354.48	358.28	335.49	42.2	42.5	42.2	8.40	8.43	7.95
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.4	340.29	343.58	355.36	40.9	41.0	44.7	8.32	8.38	7.95
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.3	8.3	304.62	298.15	289.34	40.4	39.7	41.1	7.54	7.51	7.04
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.4	39.3	223.94	227.02	212.60	37.7	37.9	38.1	5.94	5.99	5.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	9.5	213.49	217.12	199.72	37.0	37.5	37.4	5.77	5.79	5.34
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.6	10.7	11.8	188.28	187.76	184.02	36.0	35.9	37.1	5.23	5.23	4.96
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.3	576.76	578.91	555.72	44.4	44.6	44.6	12.99	12.98	12.46
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	345.66	343.40	322.74	36.5	36.3	36.8	9.47	9.46	8.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	20.8	487.63	498.57	526.61	40.2	40.9	43.2	12.13	12.19	12.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

October, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	15.1	15.1	15.3	391.41	391.41	381.29
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.4	401.69	399.47	386.72
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	5.9	375.50	378.63	372.62

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	40.9	40.9	41.4	9.57	9.57	9.21
Durable Goods	43.1	43.0	43.5	9.32	9.29	8.89
Nondurable Goods	37.4	37.6	38.1	10.04	10.07	9.78

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	21.2	21.2	20.9	372.94	372.11	348.98
Durable Goods	9.9	9.8	9.9	358.90	354.65	328.86
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	381.84	375.73	323.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	2.0	360.87	356.18	338.84
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.4	11.0	385.33	386.36	367.50
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	338.15	345.20	330.22
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.8	1.8	204.36	204.86	197.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.3	41.3	41.3	9.03	9.01	8.45
Durable Goods	41.3	41.0	40.5	8.69	8.65	8.12
Fabricated Metal Products	43.0	42.6	39.7	8.88	8.82	8.14
Machinery, Except Electrical	39.7	39.4	40.1	9.09	9.04	8.45
Nondurable Goods	41.3	41.5	42.0	9.33	9.31	8.75
Textile Mill Products	40.4	40.9	42.5	8.37	8.44	7.77
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	39.0	38.8	40.0	5.24	5.28	4.94

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

October, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	77.1	77.3	77.1	359.21	359.21	342.79
Durable Goods	22.6	22.7	22.9	410.31	409.02	379.28
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	9.0	9.2	463.23	457.02	429.48
Nondurable Goods	54.5	54.6	54.2	338.92	339.73	327.24
Textile Mill Products	28.2	28.3	28.3	325.48	325.88	323.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.7	8.9	321.26	326.24	310.45
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.1	9.2	336.18	328.86	339.29
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	266.21	264.48	253.81
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	3.0	318.35	326.00	332.20
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.3	8.2	8.0	223.65	225.59	192.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.2	184.26	186.58	158.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.7	487.88	489.72	454.65

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.1	41.1	41.3	8.74	8.74	8.30
Durable Goods	43.1	43.1	43.1	9.52	9.49	8.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	44.8	44.5	45.4	10.34	10.27	9.46
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.3	40.5	8.41	8.43	8.08
Textile Mill Products	39.5	39.5	41.0	8.24	8.25	7.88
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.2	38.7	39.1	8.41	8.43	7.94
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.3	40.5	42.2	8.14	8.12	8.04
Knitting Mills	35.4	34.8	35.9	7.52	7.60	7.07
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.4	40.0	44.0	8.08	8.15	7.55
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.1	38.3	35.8	5.87	5.89	5.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.2	36.8	34.5	5.09	5.07	4.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	43.6	44.0	43.3	11.19	11.13	10.50

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
OCTOBER, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
Abbeville	6,620	6,650	6,810	3,490	3,540	3,650	3,130	3,110	3,160
Aiken	46,800	46,600	46,900	17,900	17,900	18,800	28,900	28,700	28,100
Allendale	3,720	3,720	3,480	1,390	1,400	1,350	2,330	2,320	2,130
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,500	20,300	20,300	19,900	32,400	32,300	32,600
Bamberg	4,370	4,380	4,400	1,490	1,500	1,520	2,880	2,880	2,880
Barnwell	7,010	7,060	7,320	2,730	2,800	3,080	4,280	4,260	4,240
Beaufort	32,070	31,990	31,810	1,130	1,130	1,180	30,940	30,860	30,630
Berkeley	25,600	26,000	25,600	6,700	6,800	6,600	18,900	19,200	19,000
Calhoun	3,670	3,650	3,770	1,960	1,960	2,060	1,710	1,690	1,710
Charleston	150,500	153,400	150,000	9,400	9,500	9,900	141,100	143,900	140,100
Cherokee	17,740	17,820	17,790	8,860	8,930	8,850	8,880	8,890	8,940
Chester	11,550	11,580	11,840	5,910	5,940	6,160	5,640	5,640	5,680
Chesterfield	13,810	13,740	13,710	7,990	8,000	7,800	5,820	5,740	5,910
Clarendon	6,250	6,300	6,320	1,370	1,410	1,520	4,880	4,890	4,800
Colleton	9,820	9,730	9,730	2,520	2,510	2,480	7,300	7,220	7,250
Darlington	21,040	20,990	21,030	7,640	7,640	7,530	13,400	13,350	13,500
Dillon	9,560	9,480	9,540	3,790	3,790	3,860	5,770	5,690	5,680
Dorchester	18,900	19,300	17,900	4,800	4,900	5,000	14,100	14,400	12,900
Edgefield	4,490	4,450	4,610	1,970	1,970	2,090	2,520	2,480	2,520
Fairfield	7,780	7,700	8,140	3,290	3,250	3,430	4,490	4,450	4,710
Florence	51,300	51,200	50,800	13,500	13,400	13,500	37,800	37,800	37,300
Georgetown	15,190	15,210	15,120	4,330	4,380	4,310	10,860	10,830	10,810
Greenville	191,400	190,300	187,200	51,700	51,600	51,200	139,700	138,700	136,000
Greenwood	29,040	29,060	28,750	11,730	11,660	11,770	17,310	17,400	16,980
Hampton	5,320	5,300	5,240	1,830	1,810	1,780	3,490	3,490	3,460
Horry	57,930	61,900	57,470	5,850	5,850	6,000	52,080	56,050	51,470
Jasper	3,710	3,700	3,710	180	190	200	3,530	3,510	3,510
Kershaw	15,500	15,510	16,700	6,490	6,490	7,270	9,010	9,020	9,430
Lancaster	18,030	18,030	18,220	8,440	8,430	8,640	9,590	9,600	9,580
Laurens	19,720	19,630	19,400	8,210	8,220	8,050	11,510	11,410	11,350
Lee	3,430	3,450	3,380	1,170	1,190	1,150	2,260	2,260	2,230
Lexington	56,900	56,800	53,900	14,800	14,900	14,300	42,100	41,900	39,600
McCormick	1,850	1,780	1,870	770	780	800	1,080	1,000	1,070
Marion	12,310	12,360	12,390	5,850	5,910	5,860	6,460	6,450	6,530
Marlboro	8,660	8,620	8,620	4,070	4,090	4,190	4,590	4,530	4,430
Newberry	11,270	11,190	11,740	4,990	4,960	5,280	6,280	6,230	6,460
Oconee	24,900	24,790	24,960	10,530	10,550	10,680	14,370	14,240	14,280
Orangeburg	30,130	30,040	29,800	10,370	10,370	10,020	19,760	19,670	19,780
Pickens	36,000	35,700	35,200	12,200	12,200	12,400	23,800	23,500	22,800
Richland	181,500	179,900	177,500	15,200	15,400	15,200	166,300	164,500	162,300
Saluda	3,520	3,550	3,380	1,320	1,340	1,410	2,200	2,210	1,970
Spartanburg	106,900	106,200	103,700	38,400	38,300	39,100	68,500	67,900	64,600
Sumter	31,370	31,740	31,640	9,070	9,460	9,350	22,300	22,280	22,290
Union	10,520	10,620	10,500	5,770	5,890	5,870	4,750	4,730	4,630
Williamsburg	10,530	10,580	10,940	4,700	4,730	4,960	5,830	5,850	5,980
York	45,800	45,700	45,900	12,800	12,700	13,200	33,000	33,000	32,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
OCTOBER, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,400	10,510	10,660	520	570	550	5.0	5.5	5.2
AIKEN.....	61,700	61,850	61,340	2,210	2,730	2,700	3.6	4.4	4.4
ALLENDALE....	5,620	5,700	5,370	310	390	380	5.5	6.8	7.1
ANDERSON.....	71,150	71,820	70,090	2,940	3,600	2,730	4.1	5.0	3.9
BAMBERG.....	6,960	6,860	6,700	660	620	390	9.5	9.1	5.8
BARNWELL.....	8,980	9,190	9,020	900	1,080	670	10.0	11.7	7.4
BEAUFORT.....	36,520	36,730	36,030	1,100	1,190	1,170	3.0	3.2	3.2
BERKELEY.....	55,540	56,460	54,460	2,000	2,160	1,760	3.6	3.8	3.2
CALHOUN.....	5,080	4,820	5,030	440	340	280	8.6	7.0	5.6
CHARLESTON...	146,520	144,850	139,810	10,100	6,510	5,540	6.9	4.5	4.0
CHEROKEE.....	23,500	23,850	23,190	1,150	1,440	980	4.9	6.0	4.2
CHESTER.....	14,040	14,120	13,880	1,060	1,250	710	7.6	8.9	5.1
CHESTERFIELD.	21,230	21,240	20,840	1,010	1,120	910	4.7	5.3	4.4
CLARENDON....	11,980	11,310	11,760	1,100	860	800	9.2	7.6	6.8
COLLETON.....	17,990	17,910	17,840	710	880	890	4.0	4.9	5.0
DARLINGTON...	28,890	29,070	28,690	1,560	1,870	1,550	5.4	6.4	5.4
DILLON.....	15,270	15,490	14,990	970	1,200	790	6.3	7.7	5.3
DORCHESTER...	37,070	37,580	36,290	1,470	1,480	1,250	4.0	3.9	3.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,360	7,190	7,490	350	380	310	4.7	5.3	4.1
FAIRFIELD....	11,110	11,180	10,950	1,040	1,220	510	9.4	10.9	4.7
FLORENCE.....	57,920	57,350	56,430	2,960	3,030	2,510	5.1	5.3	4.4
GEORGETOWN...	21,390	19,890	20,200	2,340	1,260	1,390	10.9	6.3	6.9
GREENVILLE...	183,890	182,970	177,370	5,800	6,520	5,010	3.2	3.6	2.8
GREENWOOD....	29,810	29,630	30,150	1,540	1,990	2,430	5.2	6.7	8.1
HAMPTON.....	7,370	7,430	7,210	380	490	360	5.1	6.5	5.0
HORRY.....	72,060	74,130	67,880	6,850	3,710	3,660	9.5	5.0	6.5
JASPER.....	6,800	6,690	6,770	290	270	300	4.3	4.1	4.4
KERSHAW.....	18,950	19,190	20,330	1,030	1,350	1,270	5.5	7.1	6.2
LANCASTER....	25,290	25,530	25,350	1,270	1,570	1,320	5.0	6.2	5.2
LAURENS.....	24,540	24,380	24,200	1,190	1,410	1,460	4.8	5.8	6.0
LEE.....	8,770	8,320	8,740	410	410	480	4.7	5.0	5.5
LEXINGTON....	98,670	98,290	94,570	2,980	3,250	2,360	3.0	3.3	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,650	2,580	2,720	190	200	260	7.3	7.7	9.6
MARION.....	15,160	15,480	15,050	1,100	1,430	1,010	7.3	9.2	6.7
MARLBORO.....	12,540	12,680	12,350	1,120	1,350	1,050	9.0	10.6	8.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,210	15,270	15,770	880	1,070	1,000	5.8	7.0	6.3
OCONEE.....	30,800	30,750	30,310	1,310	1,520	1,070	4.3	4.9	3.5
ORANGEBURG...	42,500	41,340	40,820	3,860	2,960	2,850	9.1	7.2	7.0
PICKENS.....	51,170	50,890	50,480	1,670	1,850	2,570	3.3	3.6	5.1
RICHLAND.....	146,770	147,130	141,820	4,770	6,090	4,980	3.3	4.1	3.5
SALUDA.....	8,330	8,340	7,910	570	550	340	6.9	6.5	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	121,330	121,130	115,960	5,030	5,900	3,400	4.1	4.9	2.9
SUMTER.....	37,010	37,070	36,500	2,470	2,320	1,970	6.7	6.2	5.4
UNION.....	14,630	14,730	14,280	860	860	690	5.9	5.8	4.8
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,410	17,560	17,410	1,510	1,690	1,020	8.6	9.6	5.9
YORK.....	74,410	73,980	71,260	3,370	3,360	2,490	4.5	4.5	3.5
CHAS MSA.....	239,140	238,900	230,570	13,570	10,140	8,550	5.7	4.2	3.7
COLA MSA.....	245,440	245,410	236,390	7,760	9,330	7,340	3.2	3.8	3.1
GRNV MSA.....	356,390	354,990	343,800	12,500	14,270	10,980	3.5	4.0	3.2
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,742.2	1,740.5	1,696.1	87.3	87.3	72.0	5.0	5.0	4.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
ANDERSON	13,680	13,840	13,460	740	900	680	5.4	6.5	5.1
CHARLESTON	39,180	38,760	37,420	2,640	1,700	1,450	6.7	4.4	3.9
COLUMBIA	47,900	48,100	46,300	1,860	2,380	1,940	3.9	4.9	4.2
FLORENCE	15,970	15,810	15,560	770	790	650	4.8	5.0	4.2
GREENVILLE	35,650	35,500	34,370	1,350	1,520	1,170	3.8	4.3	3.4
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,880	13,440	12,290	870	470	460	6.7	3.5	3.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,760	23,190	22,320	2,450	1,580	1,350	10.3	6.8	6.0
ROCK HILL	23,690	23,560	22,640	1,280	1,270	940	5.4	5.4	4.2
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,770	24,770	23,610	1,240	1,450	830	5.0	5.8	3.5
SUMTER	11,230	11,250	11,070	770	720	610	6.8	6.4	5.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.